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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

HAS BECOME SERIOUS

Effect on the Situation of Instructions to British Guiana.

MR. CHAMBERLIN'S WARLIKE DISPATCH

Intention of Venezuela to Advance on the Frontier.

CURRENT COMMENT HERE

LONDON, October 18.-The St. James Gazette this afternoon makes some highly important and sensational statements regarding Venezuela, which seem to show that the dispute between that republic and Great Britain has assumed a very grave aspect. It says that since the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain assumed office as secretary of state for the colonies he has se personal attention to the question of the relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, and that he has taken the initiatory in directing in part the administration of the affairs of the British colony of Guiana, adjoining Venezuela. Mr. Chamberlain's hand, it appears, has been felt in the local executive council, and the St. James Gazette adds:

"We are now enabled to give the tenor of a remarkable dispatch in which is outliged the imperial policy toward the colonies. The document is of much importance, inasmuch as it was followed by cabled instructions from Mr. Chamberlain to the governor of British Guana, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K. C. M. G., to obtain without delay a vote for the provision of two Maxim guns, one of which is to be stationed at Uruan or elsewhere along the frontier where the Venezuelans may attempt to cross. The mere fact that Mr. Chamberlain cabled instructions for the defense of the frontier in this manner is positive proof that the imperial government will not tolerate a repetition of the Uruan incident and that it intends to hold the frontier within the Schomburgh line by force if necessary.

"In this dispatch Mr. Chamberlain advocates, especially, fostering gold mining and were the autiting of a read from the a remarkable dispatch in which is out-

"In this dispatch Mr. Chamberlain advocates, especially, fostering gold mining and urges the cutting of a road from the upper Basima river to the Cuyina pointing out its importance from a military point of view, as it would enable the government to keep more closely in touch with the frontier and repel attempts at Venezuelan aggression, adding that in view of the possibility and rapid expansion of gold mining it will be necessary to progold. on the possibility and rapid expansion of gold mining it will be necessary to provide adequately for the protection of the northwest district and recommending an ircrease in the number of military and police as well as the erection of barracks on the frontier."

No Advices at the Embassy.

At the British embassy there was much interest evinced in the action of Mr. Chamberlain on the Venezuela boundary ques-tion, as announced by the St. James Gazette. The embassy was without official advices, however, and it was thought that any steps on this and other South and Central Ameri-can questions would be taken in London, executed at the point effected and not com-municated to the British diplomatic representatives in the United States.

It has been evident to diplomats here for some time that the British foreign office views all these questions as issues between Great Britain and the parties immediately involved, and does not recognize the United States as a factor in the questions.

Those who are intimately acquainted with Mr. Chamberlain say that his letter to Sir Charles Lees is indicative of the determined attitude he will adopt in all questions of colonial policy. He is regarded as a radical in action as in politics.

The Uruan Incident. The Uruan incident mentioned in cables has been pending for months. The chief of police of British Guiana and sevchief of police of British Guiana and several of his officers were arrested by Venezuelan soldiers while on the disputed border tract. The British officials were few in number, and could make no resistance to being taken to a Venezuelan town and held as prisoners. They were quickly released, however, on the filing of protested.

The Situation Growing Serious. The statements made in the St. James

Gazette this afternoon while sensational are not entirely unexpected. If the an nouncement of the St. James Gazette be nouncement of the St. James Gazette be true the situation is rapidly assuming a serious aspect. It is expected by those who are familiar with the Venezuelan situation that within two or three months at farthest the Venezuelan government will occupy the disputed territory with troops. The action of Mr. Chamberlain would indicate a belief on his part that this is the intention of Venezuela. The instruction intention of Venezuela. The instruction to establish a defense by the British with-

to establish a defense by the British within the disputed territory is doubtless to
forestall the supposed purpose of Venezuela
to adopt an aggressive policy for the maintenance of her territorial rights.

If these instructions are carried cut it
will complicate the situation between the
United States and Great Britain and
hasten a conclusion, either amicable or
otherwise, of the negotiations which Mr.
Bavard is conducting for the settlement of Bayard is conducting for the settlement of this boundary dispute.
It may be assumed that the United States

will not submit to England taking violent porsession of Venezuelan territory. It is probable, too, that Venezuela, counting upon the devotion of the United States to the Monroe dectrine, will not hesitate to

oppose a military force against any pro-posed occupancy of the disputed territory by British fortifications. But the British chief of police claimed But the British chief of police claimed that he had been improperly treated while under arrest, and he proceeded in person to London to lay the matter before the polonial office. Since then no action has been taken, and it is probable the action of the colonial minister is made with a view to preventing a repetition of the border pressts.

TAKEN TO HOT SPRINGS.

Corbett Arrives in Custody of the Sheriff. HOT SPRINGS, Ark., October 18.-The sheriff arrived with Corbett at 11:10 a.m., and drove with O'Donnell and Donaldson to Justice Kirk's office, where the prelimincry legal formalities were gone through

They will go to Chancellor Leatherman's court, where the habeas corpus proceedings will be carried out, as per program. There is no assurance that Corbett will

released. It will depend on the chancellor's interpretation of the law. A telegram was sent to Dallas last night ordering the lumber on cars there to be in readiness for shipment by noon today. Ground has already been broken for side trackage facilities by the Hot Springs Railway Company.

pany.
Corbett, in conversation with the correspondent of the Associated Press, expressed himself in terms of much indignation at Fitzsimmons' sulking in Texas, while he is going through the ordeal alone.

Corbett is in excellent spirits, except for the legal annoyance incident to making this test of laws, and chafes only that he cannot put in the time training.

Sentenced for Forty-Eight Years. NEW YORK, October 18.-Morris Schoenholz, the convicted firebug, was today sentenced to forty-eight years in prison. Schoenholz broke down and was led from the court weeping.

RUSSIA TO LEND A HAND

Will Take Steps to Prevent Disorder in

announcement Made to the Japanes terview With Minister Kurino.

PARIS, October 18.—A special dispatch to the Eclair from St. Petersburg, which is published today, says that an exchange of communications has occurred between the Russian government and the Japanese min ister at St. Petersburg with reference to the recent disorders at Seoul, the capital of Corea. It is added that the Japanese minister assured the Russian government that the culprits would be punished. But Russia is said to have replied that she would be forced, in consequence of the riots, to take the steps necessary to preserve order and make the Corean government independent of foreign interference.

What Japan's Purpose Is.

Minister Kurino of Japan consented today to be interviewed as to the recent stirring events in Corea attending the disappearance of the queen, and the reported significance of the trouble in showing Japan's purpose to establish a protectorate

Japan's purpose to establish a protectorate over the hermit kingdom.

"Japan has no purpose whatever of establishing a protectorate over Corea," said the minister. "This can be stated with absolute positiveness. The treaty of Shimonoseki, signed by Japan and China, recognized the complete independence of Corea, and Japan has fully complied with the letter and spirit of the treaty. The Japanese soldiers now in Corea are there for police purposes only. They do not constitute an army of occupation or conquest, and no significance can be attached to their presence except that Japan is desirous of protecting her citizens in Corea.

Soldiers There Under Treaty

Soldiers There Under Treaty.

"The Japanese are so numerous in Corea that our government sought the privilege by treaty of maintaining an armed force there as a means of protection. A treaty to this effect was made, so that Japanese soldiers are in Corea under a treaty. This soldiers are in Corea under a treaty. This step was a positive necessity on the part of Japan. The Japanese residents and merchants in Corea could not be protected in their trade or persons by the weak and inadequate police and military authorities of Corea. The local force is antiquated, and the officials have no comprehension of the protection due to foreign interests. If, therefore, the Japanese were to be protected at all, it had to be by their own soldiers, and to this Corea assented.

Need of This Protection

Need of This Protection.

"The need of this protection has been shown in many ways of late. In one instance the local officials prohibited the export of corn, rice or beans. This caused great loss to the Japanese merchants en-gaged in that trade. The prohibition was great loss to the Japanese merchants engaged in that trade. The prohibition was directly contrary to the treaty with Japan, which stated that there should be no prohibition except in case of short crops in Corea, and it was put into effect when there were bountiful crops. But the Coreans, having no regard for treaties, stopped the grain export. Later they agreed to pay \$14,000 indemnity for the damage to Japanese merchants, but the treasury was unable to pay. In another instance they prohibited the export of a root which is a large article of commerce.

Evidences of Corruption.

"These acts would not be so irritating if they were not accompanied with clear evidences of corruption. The local officials are ready to withhold the prohibitions for the restriction is imposed, causing the attendant loss to Japanese merchants.
"Under such circumstarces, the need of

self-protection is evident, and the policy of Japan in securing order, honesty and fair dealing is of as much interest and benefit to the rest of the world as it is to Japan. Our people have been hopeful that Corea could be placed on the road to civilization, that her commerce could be opened with the rest of the world, and Japan's entire interest in Corea is to help along this civi-

Tizing process."

The dispatch continues: "As to the course proposed, Russia will do her duty, whatever is entailed, without stopping to inquire whether other powers like it, or do not like it. She will never abandon Corea, and will protect her against all encroach-

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Making Efforts to Put an End to Agitation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 18.-At a meeting of the ambassadors of the powers which has just been held it was decided to send a collective communication to the Armenian patriarch, in order to solicit his assistance in the efforts being made by the representatives of the foreign governments nterested to put a stop to the agitation go ing on among the Armenians.

The Turkish newspapers have published an inspired article contiadicting the prevailing idea that special privileges will in future be conceded to the Armenians. The article continued: "As, however, the

The article continued: "As, however, the existing laws and regulations require modifications, certain reforms, by which all, without distinction of tace or religion, will benefit, will be introduced tentatively in certain provinces of Anatopia."

The article is regarded as intended to prepare the Mussulmens for the promulgation of the reforms forced upon the Turkish government by the powers, and to prevent the impression spreading that they are for the exclusive benefit of the Armenians or a result of the Armenian agitation and an intervention of the powers. an intervention of the powers.

EXPLOSION ON THE KUN-PAI. Only Twenty-Four of Those on Board

Saved.

SHANGHAI, October 18 .- Additional advices received here from Kin-Chow, near which place on Wednesday last the steamship Kun-Pai was destroyed by an explosion, which sank her in shallow water, confirms ethe exclusive dispatch to the Associated Press, which stated that the loss of life was believed to be very great. It is new announced that the explosion occurred in the fore part of the Kun-Pai, which vessel was loaded with troops. The explosion, the cause of which is unknown, completely wrecked the forward portion of the steamship, and only twenty-four persons of those on board of her were saved.

THREW HERSELF ON THE TRACK. Suicide of Dr. Abbie J. Seymour of

Buffalo. BUFFALO, N. Y., October 18 .- Dr. Abbie J. Seymour, a distinguished woman physic.an and an artist of repute, deliberately took her own life last night by throwing herself in front of a fast-moving West Shore train at the Water street station. She had been compelled to use crutches sirce last spring, when she suffered an accident to the rerves of her hip while attending the Post-graduate Medical College

Judge Henderson's Indisposition.

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. ROCKVILLE, Md., October 18 .- Judge Jos. B. Henderson of this place has been confined to his home for several days with a severe cold, Lut 's not serious'y ill.

DIED THIS MORNING DEAD IN THE CHAIR THESENATE CONTROL

Sad End of Frank Smith, Found on the Long Bridge.

HAD BEEN IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY

Deceived by Promises, He Took to Hard Drinking.

WIFE NOTIFIED

Without regaining consciousness from he time he was found lying on the Long tridge, 7 o'clock yesterday morning, suffering from cerebral hemorrhage, Frank Smith died at 6 a.m. today at the Emergency Hospital.

Smith, who was a middle-aged white man, was discovered on the bridge by a party of laborers. Thinking the unconscious man had attempted to commit suicide the police were notified and the sufferer hastily removed to the hospital. He was poorly clad and a search of the clothing disclosed a package of gold paint, two letters and a theater seat coupon, but no money. One of the letters, signed Frank Smith, 2037 Scaton street northeast, contained a proposition to George S. Emery, room 144, Willard Hotel, that Smith be sent to Kentucky on political business The other epistle was addressed to Mrs. Frank Smith, Richmond, Boone county, Kentucky, and was signed by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Craft, 2033 Seaton street. The tacater coupon was for a seat in the dress circle at the Academy of Music for Wednesday evening last.

Result of the Autopsy.

At the hospital the case was diagnosed as erebral hemorrhage, but the police thought that foul play might have entered into the case, and went to work on that theory. Deputy Coroner Glazebrook made an au topsy on the remains this morning and found a slight contusion of the skull, but no fracture. The interna' organs, with the exception of the lungs, were in normal condition. Apparently the cause of death was the wound of the skull. This might have been produced by a blow or by a fall. From the appearance of the body it was evident that Smith had been working in bronze. Immediately after death the remains began to turn green and copperish. Deputy Coroner Glazebrook stated to a Star reporter that this condition might have been produced as the result of poisoning, and in topsy on the remains this morning and roduced as the result of poisoning, and in produced as the result of poisoning, and in order to be accurate a chemical analysis of certain of the organs will be made. Dr. Glazebrook made a report of the autopsy to Dr. Hammett today, and it is probable that an inquest will be held tomorrow. At Dr. Hammett's direction the body was removed from the hospital to Lee's undertaking establishment.

How He Came to This City.

The deceased is said by a personal friend to be not more than thirty-eight years old. Less than two years ago he came here in response to a telegram from a War Department official to fill the place of a mesenger in the department at \$60 a month, but when he reached this city he was disappointed to find that he was appointed a laborer at a salary of only \$50. This dis-heartened him, and when he was informed that he had to wash spittoons and use the scrubbing rag to some extent, he soon con-cluded that he could not stand the work. At his home in Boone county, Ky., he had

what he was doing was a little too humiliating for him, so he thought.

But he had a wife and three children to support, and he was hopeful of an early promotion, and, living in hopes, he sent for him to some here.

promotion, and, living in hopes, he sent for its family to come here.

At that time he was living at the house of Mr. J. E. Richmond, 255 13th street southwest. Soon after his wife and children came here he rented a house on C street southwest, and later he moved to Seaton street northeast, where he found cheaper rent.

Because of his failure to get the promotion he was very much disappointed. His selvery Because of his failure to get the promotion he was very much disappointed. His salary was not large enough to properly support his wife and children, and then, too, he could not stand doing the work mentioned.

As a means of making him forget his trials and tribulations he resorted to the use of introductions.

intoxicants and soon became a drunkard. He remained away from his office more than a week, and when he returned he had trou-ble with his chief and, it is said, assaulted

His Wife and Children Sent Home.

This ended his government employment, but not his drunkenness; and finally, about ten days ago, Sanitary Officer Frank assisted his wife and children to their Kentucky home, near Richwood. The very day that they were sent away the husband was arrested and taken ir to ccurt for being drunk and disorderly. Mr. Richmond, who and been so kind to him and had befriended him a number of times, succeeded in getting him released from custody.
Wednesday evening of this week Smith called at the house of Mr. Richmond. He

appeared to be suffering from some mental disorder, and both Mr. Richmond and his wife came to the conclusion that he had lost his reason.
"I'm suffering with my head," he said to them, "until I'm almost crazy."
Mr. Richmond insisted on his going to

bed and remaining all night, but Smith, who was very nervous, declined. Four times he returned to tell them good-bye, and that was the last seen of him by them until his dead body was seen at the hostital this morning. until his dead body was seen at the hos-pital this morning.

Maj. Moore has sent a dispatch to Mrs. Smith at Richwood notifying her of her husband's death. It is probable that a collection will be taken up in the department to defray the expenses of sending the body to Kentucky.

News From Rome Discredited.

A dispatch from Rome states that "a papal consistory will be held in Rome at the end of December, when the following nuncios will be appointed: Mgr. Ainti, at Vienna: Mgr. Gotti, at Madrid: Mgr. Rinaldini, at Brussels, and Mgr. Lorenzelli, at

Washington." At the papal legation in this city the statements made in the foregoing dispatch are discredited. It is said it is too early to forecast the outcome of a consistory to be held in December; that there are no vacancies in the offices of nuncio at Madrid vacancies in the offices of nuncio at Madrid or Vienna, and that there was not a nuncio at Brussels for several years. This was reestablished lately, but the post will be vacant soon, the present occupant having been made Archoishop of Catania. It would be impossible to send a nuncio to the United States, as a nuncio is a diplomatic representative, and this government could not recognize such an addition to the diplomatic corps.

Presidential Appointments.

The President has appointed F. Glenn Mattoon of North Dakota to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Berthold agency in North Dakota, and Peter H. Pernot of Indiana to examine and classify lands within the land grants of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in the Bozeman land district of Montana.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 18.-The Union Veteran Legion has elected Col. George C. of Cincinati national com

Mr. Geo. Flint Expires Suddenly at His Office.

Well-Known Stenographer Attacked by Apoplexy-An Englishman by Birth - His Family.

George Flint, stenographer and type-writer, aged about sixty-five years, was found dead in his office in the Fendall outlding shortly after noon today by Mr. L. O. Hodges. The cause of death was apoplexy. Mr. Flint has been a well-known stenographer about the courts for some time, and his death will be a great shock to his many friends. He occupied the first room on the first floor of the Fendall building, where he did expert stenography and

typewriting.
When Mr. Hodges, who was a friend of he deceased, knocked at the latter's office this afternoon he received no answer, so he tried the door. Inside he saw a sight he tried the door. Inside he saw a sight that unnerved him, and quickly calling Mr. Lamar, who has an office in the rear, the two entered the room. Mr. Flint was in a recking chair, facing Indiana avenue. His head was pitched forward over the side of the chair, and his hand rested on the floor. They called to him, but he made no answer, and, realizing that something was wrong, Mr. Lamar hurried off for a doctor. He at lergth succeeded in getting the services of Dr. Biscoe, but before he arrived life was extinct. Meanwhile a message was sent to the health department asking for a doctor. Dr. Fowler responded promptly, but could do nothing. Death must have been instantaneous. It was evident from the appearance of things about the office that stantaneous. It was evident from the ap-pearance of things about the office that deceased was at work when he was first taken ill, for on the typewriter was the heading of an address to the Supreme Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Deceased leaves two sons, Frank Flint, a clerk in the patent office, and Arthur L., a stenographer.

clerk in the patent office, and Arthur L., a stenographer.

The deceased was sixty-five years old and was an Englishman by birth. He had lived at Mount Vernon, Ohio, from where he came to this city less than a year ago. As he had not reported any noted court cases here, he was not generally known. He resided in Prince George's county, Md., on the line of the Baltimore and Potomac road, and came to his work on the cars every morning. road, and came to also work on the cars every morning.

Undertaker Speare took charge of the body, and it is thought the dead man's remains will be sent to Ohlo for burial.

George F. Flint, a son, who lives at 143 Liberty street, New York city, has been notified by wire of his father's death.

PARIS' COMING SHOW.

What Minister Patemotre's Invitation Said. The invitation of the French republic to the United States to participate in the exposition of 1900, as presented by Ambassador Patenotre and addressed to the Secre tary of State, represents that the government of the French republic, desiring to maintain the tradition which has established the term of eleven years as the period for renewing international expositions, has decided that the universal exposition of works of art and of industrial and agricultural

products will take place at Paris in 1900. On the 13th of July, 1892, a presidential decree anounced the rule for it. Since then parliament has participated in this act of crees have organized the functions, appointed a commissioner general and approved the regulations for the future exposition as well as the classification of the articles to be exhibited.

exhibited. "Every foreign nation taking part in the exposition ought to be represented near the commissioner general by a delegate whose exclusive care it shall be to deal with questions interesting to his countrymen. The administration of the exposition will not correspond with foreign exhibitors. It cannot derogate from this rule except in favor of the retrospective centennial exposition. "In directing me to bring this information to your knowledge, the government of the French republic entertains the hope that the government of the United States will kin-ily lend its official co-operation to this work "Every foreign nation taking part in the lend its official co-operation to this wor of international progress, which can but draw closer the ties of friendship which unite the two countries. I am happy to be the interpreter of these sentiments, and avail myself of this occasion to renew to you, Mr.

Secretary of State, etc. PATENOTRE."

CABINET DAY.

All the Members Present and a Long Session Held.

"(Sig.)

was cabinet day at the White House, and the President excused himself to all but his cabinet officers. There were only a few general callers, and they contented themselves with an inspection of the east room and the other public par-

The cabinet meeting began at 11 o'clock and lasted for several hours. It was the first regular session of the body for the consideration of public business since the President went to Gray Gables in May last. All the members were present, and each made a brief statement of the state of affairs in his department. It is understood that foreign affairs engaged the lion's share of attention. lion's share of attention.

ARRESTED IN BELGIUM. Harry Russell and Those Who Es-

The Secretary of State is informed of the arrest at Bruges, Belgium, of "Harry Russell, one of the post office burglars wh recently made a sensational escape from the Ludlow street jail, New York. Two other men and a woman were arrested at the same time, and, although their identity

is not established, it is believed the men are Charles Allen and Joc Killoran, who secaped with Russell.

Secretary Olney has cabled United States
Minister Ewing at Brussels to request the
Belgian authorities to hold the men until
extradition papers can be forwarded.

Executive Clemency. The President has granted a pardon in the case of Charles A. Miller, convicted in

Texas of horse stealing and sentenced December 27, 1893, to six years' imprisonmen in the Brooklyn penitentiary. The pardon is based on the ground that the convict has already been imprisoned two years, and the further ground that further imprisonment will endanger his life. The application for pardon was denied in the case of Alexander Livors, convicted in Illinois of counterfeiting and sentenced live 28, 1803 to these live 28, 1803 to these lives 28, 1803 to these lives 28, 1803 to the lin

June 28, 1893, to three years' imprisonmen and to pay a fine of \$1.

The President has awarded a medal of Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of The Star and also any failure on the part of the carrier to ring the door bell. A proper service can only be maintained through the courtesy of sub-

scribers in reporting shortcomings.

Other Questions Will Depend in a Measure Upon That.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S POLICY

How This Would Effect the Presidential Campaign.

A WIDE DISCUSSION

Many politicians in conversation declare that the leading question of the day is the policy to be determined respecting the control of the Senate. The other questions in a large measure depend upon that-will be shaped by that. According to this opinion, if the republicans by combination secure control and accept full responsibility, comprehensive legislation will be in order and must be undertaken. The House will be justified in those circumstances in going beyond the supply bills and consideration of the matter of the treasury deficit. Otherwise it will not. The President's attitude is not taken into this account. His views are pretty well known, and he is not to be expected to forward any republican measures. But, it is contended, if the republicans control both houses of Congress, they must go on the record in some definite orm on all questions of pressing and paramount importance, without regard to whether their action shall be approved at the White House or not.

Republicans Divided.

The republicans are divided as to what he occasion demands. Mr. Sherman is against the assumption of full responsibility by his party. No satisfactory combinaion can, in his judgment, be effected. What agreement is possible between the resublicans and the populists on the question of finance and the tariff? The one party is of finance and the tariff? The one party is for high tariff, the other for low tariff. The one party is for a carefully guarded bimetallism, the other for free coinage by the United States without regard to the attitude of other nations. This state of case, therefore, precludes the possibility of a republican-populistic arrangement in the Senate on other than mere routine lines. But with regard to providing for the treasury deficit and maintaining the public credit until such a time as comprehensive legislation may be enacted, Mr. Sherman assumes that no special terms will be necessary to attain that end. The necessity for such action will, he thinks, be recognized by men of all parties.

Effect on the Presidential Contest.

Effect on the Presidential Contest. Those who agree with Mr. Sherman point ut that the adoption of his policy will add nost materially to the interest and imortance of the presidential race. The results will be to throw everything into the scale. The appeal to the people will thus have to be made on the broadest lines, and the result at the polls to take on the greatest possible significance. Both parties will be obliged to state then precisely what they stand for. Shall the tariff question be generally reopened? And, if so, what shall be done? What course with regard to the finances shall be pursued? If any more silver is to be absorbed into the American system, how much? If the greenbacks are to be retired, what shall take their place? In this awy Congress will be bracketed with the presidency. The people will be impressed with the importance of putting one party or the other into full control, and with a thorough understanding as to what shall be done. The present dilemma scale. The appeal to the people will thus and with a thorough understanding as to what shall be done. The present dilemma will be explained as growing out of the division of power, whereby Congress and the executive, instead of joining hands, must, in obedience to party behests, keep apart and operate as a check on each

Kind of Campaign Needed.

A campaign of this kind has become, it is insisted, imperative. The affairs of the country demand it. The government is languishing under a too long division of power. Parties have been playing at cross purposes-have oftener been engaged in purposes—have oftener been engaged in checkmating each other than in ministering to the welfare of the people. Such is the main difficulty now. The republicans propess one thing, the democrats another. It is the eve of a presidential election. Neither side will concede much for fear of losing some advantage. Nothing but a temporary device for anything appears probable. But temporizing has caused all the trouble. It ought to cease. And the proposition is that it be brought to an end by requiring each party to put all of its eggs into one basket, and to walk most circumspectly to avoid a general and irrettievable smashup.

What Will Bemand Attention.

What Will Demand Attention.

In this way, too, it is suggested, the next residency can be brought to discussion on other than personal lines. Personalities will be merged in the larger questions at issue. The new man to go into the White issue. The new man to go into the White House will simply be one agency to be considered in connection with the adoption and enforcement of a new policy for the people. If he is to serve effectively in his place, the other agencies must also be considered. He must be chosen not as the courageous upholder of individual views, no matter how sound, but as the representative of a party whose views the people approve. So that it will be the party as controlling Congress, and not the party's candidate for the presidency, that will demand the attention of the electors.

THE MORA CLAIM.

His Counsel Today Gets a Draft for \$594,809.76. Assistant Secretary Uhl of the State Department today handed to Crammond Kennedy, of counsel for Antonio Maximo Mora, a draft for \$594,809.76 on the assistant treasurer at New York in full settlement of Mora's claim against the government of Spain for the confiscation of his property in Cuba. Mr. Kennedy gave his personal receipt for the draft. It is expected that within a week or two the remainder of the claims under assignment will be adjusted

SAW THE PRESIDENT.

Maj. Gen. Miles Calls at the White House With Secretary Lamont. Major General Miles met the Presiden oday for the first time since his assignnent to the command of the army. He accompanied Secretary Lamont to the White House and had a pleasant chat with the President, during which he took occasion to express his thanks for the President's action. Captain Michler of General Miles' staff was in the party.

A Medal of Honor Awarded.

ionor to William G. Whitney, late captain company B, eleventh Michigan volunteers for most distinguished gallantry in ac tion at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. At the time the enemy was about to make at the time the enemy was about to make a charge Capt. Whitney went outside the Union works at great risk of his life, and going among the dead and wounded on the field, cut off and secured their cartridge boxes. He brought this much needed amnunition into the Union lines, where it was sed with such good effect that the enemy

UNION

What Ex-Representative Coombs Says of the Announced Plan.

Recommendations Understood to Have Been Made by the Railroad

Commissioner.

A Star reporter today asked ex-Representative Coombs of Brooklyn, one of the United States Pacific railroad commissioners, for his opinion of the announce plan for the reorganization of the Union Pacific railroad. Mr. Coombs said that not having seen the pamphlet in full he could rot be sure of his ground in discussing the matter, but judging from what was printed in the newspapers, he thought the plan imperfect. "There seems to be no provision," he said, "for the payment of the debt to the government, and in my judgment Congress will approve of no bill for the adjustment of that debt and the reorganization which does not include the consolidation of the Union and Central Pacific roads into one system through to

Railroad Commissioners' Recommen dations.

the Pacific coast."

The report of the United States railroad commissioners has been made to the Interior Department. While it has not yet been made public, it is understood that the report recommends a settlement with the government and reorganization of the roads upon the basis of a definite sum, to be paid to the government in cash, and the reorganization of the road, so as to con-sol'date the Union and Central Pacific

roads.

It is said to be argued that it was the original intention of the government that there should be one trunk line clear through to the coast, and that under such a consolidation that any original trunk it is said that the system. dation the earning capacity of the system would be so improved that bonds for the settlement of the obligations to the government and the obligations of prior considera-tion, could be at once floated to advantage. A cash settlement of, say, 75 per cent, with the government is said to be recommended.

PORTABLE HOT SPRINGS.

A Queer Case Before the Attorney

The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior have for a fortnight beer puzzling their heads oven an ingenious compound sent out by a concern in Cincinnati It purports to be, in the form of crystalized salts, the actual medicinal water of the Hot Springs in Arkansas. The attention of the department was called to it by the superintendent of the Hot Springs, who desired that the Post Office Department should make a ruling against the stuff as a fraud and bar it out of the mails, togeth-

a fraud and bar it out of the mails, together with all correspondence and advertising pertaining to it. The label on the tin can which contains the substance represents that the contents will make fifty gallons of Hot Spring water, suitable either for drinking or bathing.

When used for bathing the patron is cautioned not to use soap. Nowhere on the label is it represented that these salts are actually the residue from Hot Springs water, but the stuff is sent out precisely upon the same footing that a druggist sells Kissengen or Vichy water, which he hans himself made in the cellar of his store. These Hot Springs salts contain blearbonate of magnesia, oxide of iron, chloride of potassium, blearbonate of calcium, and chloride of sodium. Half a teaspoonful, it is said, is eneugh to make a tumblerful and a tablespoonful is enough to provide a good medicinal bath.

The Attorney General has decided that

The Attorney General has decided that there is no fraud in the matter, and that the department cannot forbid the sale of the stuff. The situation now is that lessees under the government who are con-ducting baths at the Hot Springs and have necessarily invested much capital in order to conduct that business, may by suit en-join the Cincinnati people from selling

their compound. REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL.

Looking Forward Confidently to Elec tion in Maryland. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 18 .- Nearly everybody here is talking politics and dis cussing the probable result of the state election. The great anti-Gorman mass meeting held Tuesday night has had a de cided effect on public sentiment, and the republican and anti-Gorman democratic caders claim that hundreds of voters that were wavering in their allegiance to the machine are now openly in favor of Lowndes and will vote for him on election day. Regular democratic leaders admit that the great interest and enthusiasm shown by their opponents have had a big effect on their voters, but they say that they expect to overcome it before election

day. In order to counteract the effects of the re cent meeting, the democrats are preparing to hold one which they claim will exceed that of their opponents in size and en-

thusiasm. There is a noticeable gloom on the face: of the officials in charge of democratic headquarters today, which is in decided con-trast to the hopeful countenances seen at the republican rooms. Chairman Welling-ton is more confident than ever of success, while the others appear in doubt what to

When the campaign opened it was courtesy and compliment on the part of the candidates of both parties and the stump speakers, but the last few days have witnessed a decided change, and now vituperation and mud-slinging have begun and there is no telling where it will end. The private, public and business records of the candidates are being investigated and held up to scorn and derision, and an old-time personal contest is beginning which will cause personal enmittes and perhaps trouble before the end is reached.

The appointment of Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte as the republican supervisor of elec-

parte as the republican supervisor of elec-tions is looked upon by all good citizens as a decided triumph for the cause of fair

elections.

Senator Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia spent this morning at democratic headquarters. He will go to Frederick tonight with Mr. John E. Hurst, democratic candidate for governor, where they will address a mass meeting.

In talking over the situation, Senator Faulkner told The Star correspondent that he expected to spend most of next week stumping in this state, at the request of Senator Gorman. He expressed the greatest interest in the campaign and a strong belief in the success of the democratic ticket next month. He will go to Cecil county, where he will address two meetings. candidate for governor, where they will ad-

Reports from the eastern shore counties indicate that Mr. Lloyd Lowndes and the other republican candidates are meeting rousing receptions at every poin

Senator Hill in Town.

where they appear.

Senator Hill is in Washington, having the New York war claim case before the Su-preme Court. He still speaks confidently of the outlook for the democrats in New York, but declines to go deeply into de-talls or to discuss national politics for pub-

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., October 18. Early this morning the steamer Gilbert collided with and sank the America in Hay Lake. The Gilbert was uninjured.

eleventh installment of "When the War Was Over." \$500 for the correct solution of the mystery

Look on page 14 for the

by a woman reader.

PACIFIC CHANGES HEIRS BEGIN FIGHT

A Caveat Filed Today in the Holt Will Case.

IT IS CALLED A FORGERY

Specific and General Charges in the Document

FUTURE PROCEEDINGS

As they were generally expected to do, the heirs-at-law of the late Judge Joseph Holt today filed in the Probate Court a caveat attacking and denying the validity of the alleged will of February 7,' 1873, the instrument which the register of wills received by mail from some unknown per-

son on the 26th of last August. The paper is declared by the caveators to have been forged, both in respect to the signature of Judge Holt and as to the signatures of the three distinguished witnesses to it, President Grant and Gen. and Mrs. Wm. T. Sherman. But not only do the heirs-at-law declare the instrument to be a forgery throughout, but they also allege that, even if it was executed and signed by Judge Holt, such signature and execution were procured by the fraud and undue influence practiced upon him by person or persons unknown to the caveators. Therefore, they pray the court to refuse to probate the alleged will, and that the issues raised may be certified to the Circuit Court of the District, to there be tried by jury, that the allegations of facts bearing upon the validity of the instrument may there be determined. heirs-at-law declare the instrument to be

Set for Today. When the will was offered for probate last nonth by Mr. Luke Devlin, the executor named therein, the court directed that no-tice be served, by publication in The Star and the Washington Law Reporter, upon all persons interested, requiring them to show cause today why it should not be admitted to probate. So, when the Probate or Or-phans' Court met this morning, an unusualphans' Court met this morning, an unusually large crowd was in attendance, in anticipation of the expected objections of the heirs-at-law. As soon as court convened, Mr. Jere M. Wilson, on behalf of the heirs-at-law, filed in open court the caveat above referred to. The executor and the beneficiaries under the alleged will, Miss Lizzle Hynes of Kentucky and Miss Josephine Holt Throckmorton of this city, were not represented by counsel, and no further action was taken in the case beyond the formal filing of the caveat.

The Cavent.

The caveat reads as follows: "To the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Co-

lumbia, holding said special term for Orphans' Court business: --"The petition of Washington D. Holt, William G. Sterett, Margaret Bowmer, John W. Holt, Lockie W. Iglehart, Sarah Holt, by John W. Holt, her guardian; Rob-ert S. Holt, Thomas Holt and James Holt,

ert S. Holt, Thomas Holt and James Holt, respectfully represents:
"A certain paper writing, bearing date the 7th day of February, A. D. 1873, purporting to be the last will and testament of Joseph Holt, deceased, in and by which Luke Devlin of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, is appointed executor thereof, having been heretofore propounded before this court as such last will and testament of the said Joseph Holt, deceased, for probate in and by said court, but upon for probate in and by said court, but upon which no action has yet been taken by the court admitting the same to probate, the undersigned caveators, Washington D. Holt, William G. Sterrett, Margaret Bowmer, John W. Holt, Lockie W. Iglehart, Sarah Holt, by John W. Holt, her guardian; Robert S. Holt, Thomas Holt and James Holt, pursuant to the law and statute in such case made and provided, do hereby contest the said probate and the validity of the said paper writing, so purporting to be such last will and testament of the said Joseph Holt, deceased, and, for that purpose, allege, against the validity of such alleged will, and against the competency of the proof thereof, as follows:

Charges Perjury. probate in and by said court, but up

. Charges Perlury. "1. That the said paper writing is not the ast will and testament of the said Joseph Holt, deceased.

"2. That the said paper writing, so purporting to be the last will and testament of the said Joseph Holt, deceased, is a forgery, the said Joseph Holt, deceased, is a lorgery, and never was signed or acknowledged by the said alleged testator.

"3. That the said paper writing never was signed by the alleged attesting witnesses whose names are affixed thereto as the witnesses.

whose names are aimsed thereto as the witnesses to the execution of said alleged will, nor was the same declared to be his last will and testament, by the said alleged testator, in the presence of said alleged witnesses, or either of them.

"4. These caveators further allege that the said attesting witnesses to said alleged will whose names appear as such on the

will, whose names appear as such on the face of said paper writing, did not, nor did either of them, sign his or her name as a witness to said alleged will at the request of the said alleged testator, nor in his presence, nor in the presence of each other. Other Reasons.

"5. These caveators further allege that, even if the said alleged testator did execute and sign the said paper writing, which they deny, as aforesaid, yet these caveators say that the said paper writing purports to dispose of both real and personal property, but it does not appear thereby that the same was duly executed as required by law, in this, that it is required by law that such last will and testament shall be attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by three or four credible witnesses, or else it shall be utterly null and void and of none effect; whereas it does not appear by the face of said alleged last will and testament of the said Joseph Holt, deceased, that the said attesting witnesses lispose of both real and personal property,

not appear by the face of said alleged last will and testament of the said Joseph Holt, deceased, that the said attesting witnesses did so subscribe the same in his presence.

"6. These caveators further allege that, even if the said alleged testator and the said alleged witnesses did sign and witness the said paper writing, as the face of said alleged will purports, which these caveators deny, yet the said paper writing, so propounded for probate and record, is not the last will and testament of the said Joseph Holt, deceased, because these caveators say that even if the said alleged testator ever did sign and execute the same, which they deny, it was afterward by him revoked, annulled and destroyed, by the removal and tearing of his name from said paper writing by the said alleged testator, and by otherwise mutilating and by burning the same, which mutilation and destruction was done with intent to revoke and cancel the said alleged will, and these caveators say that thereby, and by other acts of the said Joseph Holt, deceased, done with the purpose and intent to cancel the said alleged will, the same was canceled and revoked.

"7. These caveators further say that, even

leged will, the same was canceled and revoked.

"7. These caveators further say that, even if the said alleged will was in fact ever executed by the said Joseph Holt, deceased, which they deny, and even if the same was, therefore, during his lifetime, in his possession, yet the same was not in the possession of the said alleged testator at the time of his death, and was not found in his possession, or with any of his papers or effects, or in any custody or keeping which was known to or authorized by him, but, on the contrary, the same had been mutilated and destroyed, as aforesaid, and was fraudulently, and without disclosing his name or address, sent to the register of wills of the District of Columbia, through the mails, by some unknown person, after having been pasted together so as to ren-